

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

THE CHINESE, JAPANESE, AND KOREAN

newcomer, or Ardguwan, who is one of the richest of the Scottish territorial magnates, known as a free-trader as Lord Cromer and has lately aroused some interest in political circles in England by declaring that he will not support a Unionist candidate for Greenwich if that candidate be a follower of the Tariff-reform policy.

and candidate be a follower of the Tar
form policy.

Wednesday evening. Among those who were at the station to bid him good-bye were Sir John Gorst, the Ministers and the adjutants, the Sirind, Lord Edward Cecil, the Governor of Cairo, the Commandant of the Cairo Police, Macaulay Bay and a large number of notables and high functionaries.

Mrs. Harold Goist, sister-in-law of Sir Edmond, contributed an interesting article to the "Daily Mail" last week, entitled "How women have made their husbands succeed."

Mrs. Bernard, the wife of the Director
nance, Sudan Government, has arrived
iro from Europe.

The death took place recently in Cairo, N. Y. James Mason, an American millionaire and retired banker of Mobile, Ala., had been ill for several months. He was a regular contributor to the fund.

Lieut. Grant, the grandson of President Grant, who has become engaged to the

son of an interesting and varied career. While a boy his father was Austrian Minister to a Austrian Court, and young Grant began his studies in the imperial military school at Vienna where he was a schoolmate of the prince at Khedive of Egypt.

Mr. F. J. East has been appointed as provincial engineer to the Assouah reservoir.

Mr. Donald Mackay has been appointed as Assaman subversive, as provisional inspector of masonry.

Among the visitors now staying at the Stratton Hotel, Ramoth, are the following: Major and Mrs. A. F. Pilson, Capt. and Mrs. Swift, Rev. R. H. Blythe, Mr. J. Hickey, Mrs. K. Hickey, Mr. M. Goss, Mr. S. Claudi, Mr. R. E. A. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. Board, Mr.

card, Miss D. Berry, Dr. and Mrs. Cullen,
town, Miss L. E. McPhillips, Mr. and Mrs.
H. Payton, Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Eason and
family.

The following are exposed in a few days:
the Carlton Hotel, Dr. Atwood and family,
and Mrs. G. Ellerington Buckley, Maj.

C. Pierce and party.
 KHEDIVIAL YACHT CLUB
 REGATTA.
 The following is the result of Wednesday's
 regatta :—
 CLASS I.
 Boat. Start. Finish. Sailed By.

Aiglon	3.07.10	4.25.15	G. Bernier-Jon
mahee I	3.14.10	4.45.28	G. R. Fraser
Sikani	3.00.06	4.58.38	T. C. Macanick
ane Marie	2.53.43	5.11.10	R. Galfrichi

CLASS II			
	Start.	Finish.	Sailed by.
	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	
Araba	3.32.12	5.15.25	Capt. Phillips
Arbrook	3.39.10	5.18.29	C. C. Curwen

ALEXANDRIA SWIMMING CLUB

To-morrow afternoon will take place at the club a 60 yards juniors and 80 yards seniors' championships. For the former championship there is no cap, the same having been won outright by C.E.L. Randall last season.

regatta cup will be swum for. In the event there being sufficient entries three prizes will be presented by the club for each championship. The swimming will also include a polo match between team race versus King's Royal Rifles, and exhibitions by juniors and seniors, etc. Members slight at the dock trackway and ladies are specially invited to attend.

MILITARY TAILORS.
EGYPTIAN ARMY OUTFITS & REPAIRS.
MAKING UNIFORMS.
F. Phillips & Co.
LADIES' TAILORS.
(also make work coats)
CAIRO & ALEXANDRIA.

TELEGRAMS.

THE RAILWAY CRISIS.

BELL ADVOCATES STRIKE.

LONDON, October 17. Mr. Bell, addressing the railwaymen here, said that if the Companies persisted in refusing a conference the ballot would be in favour of a strike. The meeting passed a resolution that the only course open to the men was to strike. (Reuter)

U.S.A. AND THE PHILIPPINES.

SELF-GOVERNMENT QUESTION.

MANILA, October 17. Mr. Taft, opening the Assembly, said that he did not believe that the Philippines were fitted for self-government for at least a generation, but that the matter was entirely in the hands of Congress. He was confident that they recognised the necessity for supporting the American Government. (Reuter)

THE SHREWSBURY DISASTER.

BOARD OF TRADE ENQUIRY.

LONDON, October 17. Mr. Lloyd George personally publicly opened the Board of Trade enquiry regarding the Shrewsbury disaster. He examined the witnesses himself, which was an unprecedented proceeding. The signalman stated that two sets of signals were against the train. The guard deposed that it was travelling at between 50 and 60 miles an hour. The brake was ineffectually applied.

LONDON, October 17. Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at Manchester, said that the Board of Trade would not spare their efforts to ascertain to the fullest the great mystery attending the Shrewsbury disaster in view of the similarity of recent accidents in which competent drivers rushed headlong in the face of signals on clear nights. (Reuter)

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

ABD EL-AZIZ'S MEASURES.

PARIS, October 17. M. Pichon has communicated M. Regnaud's despatches concerning his conversations with Abd el-Aziz. As far as French interests are concerned, Abd el-Aziz has taken measures to send a substantial strength to reduce the hostile tribes. (Havas)

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

COURT OF ARBITRATION.

THE HAGUE, October 17. The treaty conference has adopted by 38 votes, six minor states abstaining, the British resolution recommending the Powers to adopt a permanent Court of Arbitration. It is hoped that the final sitting will take place to-morrow. (Reuter)

EXPEDITION TO FLORES.

FIGHT WITH THE REBELS.

THE HAGUE, October 17. The Dutch expedition to Flores is meeting with serious resistance. 124 rebels were killed in a recent engagement, after which many chiefs surrendered. (Reuter)

FRANCE'S FINANCES.

A SATISFACTORY YEAR.

PARIS, October 17. M. Caillaux exposed to the Council of Ministers the financial situation, which is satisfactory. The year shows a credit balance. (Havas)

TELEGRAMS.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

NAVAL VISIT TO PACIFIC.

AN ALARMIST ARTICLE.

NEW YORK, October 17. The anti-Governmental newspaper "Sun" in an alarmist article states that the chief reason for sending the squadron to the Pacific is to prepare for a war with Japan. (Reuter)

THE KERMAN RISING.

THE RIOTERS REPULSED.

TEHRAN, October 17. The Governor of Kermanshah telegraphs that he has repulsed the townspeople attacking him. (Reuter)

FLOODS IN SPAIN.

KING'S ACTIVE SYMPATHY.

MADRID, October 17. The King is visiting the flood swept districts around Malaga. (Reuter)

FINANCE IN ITALY.

OFFICIAL REASSURANCE.

ROME, October 17. An official note says that the fear of insufficiency of funds in establishments issuing bank notes are groundless. All have ample margins and the Government would not hesitate to assume all responsibilities of serious action. (Reuter)

AMERICA TO ENGLAND.

WIRELESS SERVICE OPENED.

LONDON, October 17. Signor Marconi announced this morning that the wireless service from America to England had been opened. Two evening newspapers here publish short telegrams from America headed "Wireless." (Reuter)

SUZUKI CANAL COMPANY.

SIR W. GARSTIN APPOINTED DIRECTOR. Sir William Garstin has been appointed a Director of the Suez Canal in succession to the late Major-General Sir J. Arlidge. (Reuter)

THE ABYSSINIAN MISSION.

RECEPTION AT ATHENS.

ATHENS, October 17. The members of the Abyssinian mission have been received in audience by the Crown Prince, to whom they handed a letter from Menelik and the Chain of the Order of the Elephant for the King and also gifts. (Reuter)

CHOLERA AT KIEFF.

82 CASES RECORDED.

KIEFF, October 17. There were 82 cases of cholera here yesterday 13 of which have proved fatal. (Reuter)

EMPEROR JOSEPH'S ILLNESS.

VIENNA, October 17. The Emperor's condition continues favourable. (Havas)

PRICE OF WHEAT.

LEVISED, October 17. Wheat yesterday marked 40 1/4 quarter in several provincial markets. (Reuter)

M. ISVOLSKY IN PARIS.

PARIS, October 17. It is believed that M. Isvolsky's business here is to pave the way for a new loan. (Reuter)

STRIKES IN ITALY.

TRIESTE, October 17. The resumption of work is almost complete. (Havas)

ROME, October 17. The Government intends prosecuting the railwaymen in Turin who lately joined the general strike thus violating the recent law. (Reuter)

RAINS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, October 17. Torrential rains continue to fall in central and southern France. (Reuter)

AMERICAN COTTON POSITION.

NEILL'S LATEST ESTIMATE.

In their monthly report on the cotton crop, Messrs. Neill Brothers state that the receipts for the four weeks ended 4th inst. amounted to 964,000 bales, as against 1,308,000 bales at the corresponding period last year, making the total brought to light since 1st September last 1,054,000 bales, against 1,320,000 bales. The exports for the four weeks were 443,000 bales, against 581,000 bales, making the total since 1st September 4,777,000 bales, against 5,411,000 bales. American spinners since the date mentioned have taken 298,000 bales, compared with 329,000 bales. Commenting on these figures, Messrs. Neill Brothers state that one month of the new season has not passed without any statistical developments which can be relied upon as any guide. According to the official figures supplied by the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, 841,000 bales were brought to light during September, against 995,000 last year and 1,315,000 in September, 1905, while during Neill's own returns up to 4th October sum up 1,054,000 bales against 1,364,000 and 1,582,000 in the past two years. A noteworthy feature is that the port receipts from the Gulf up to date are much smaller than last year (namely, 306,000 against 630,000), while those at the Atlantic ports are in excess, say, 123,000, against 56,000. The present total of port receipts was attained only five days earlier in 1906 and nine days earlier in 1905, so there is nothing surprising in the deficiency up to date for a crop as late as this was reported to be. It is surprising that the past week should only have given a total brought to light of 307,000, against 298,000 last week, instead of showing the rapid expansion natural to this time of year. The explanation of this is no doubt to be found in the holding back now being practised both by farmers, who are in no hurry to sell, on the one hand, and by spinners, who do not need to buy, on the other. When either the one or the other party changes its policy, the movement will doubtless resume a more normal course.

EXPORTS AND VISIBLE SUPPLY. The cotton business between England and America has been unusually slow until the past week, and up to the present only 99,000 bales have sailed for Great Britain, against 220,000 last year and 272,000 in 1905. During the same period the shipments to the Continent have been 274,000 bales, against 541,000 last year, and the American spinners have taken a good average supply. The visible supply of American cotton is now distributed as follows:—

4th OCTOBER. 1907. 1906. 1905. Visible supply at and about Great Britain:— 612 821 750 Do. do. Continent:— 371 363 483 Stock U.S. ports and towns:— 597 676 1,030 Total visible supply:— 1,580 1,360 2,263

4th Oct. 1907. Price of mid. at Liverpool:— 6.53 6.41 5.41.

As regards the invisible supply—that is, the stock of American cotton held by spinners—it has been shown how they probably stood at the opening of the season on the basis of Messrs. Neill's estimated consumption of 1,730,000 bales. Messrs. Neill still think that the total of 1,750,000 was as fair an estimate as could be taken. The International Spinners' Census have lately issued a document which has led the unwary into sundry statistical pitfalls, the chief of which is that the consumption of 1906-7 was only 1,669,000 bales of American cotton! But this is because the returns are only from 100,521,000 spindles out of the 114,696,000 actually at work. To go round the circle of what would have resulted from a complete return, Messrs. Neill set down the census figures for Europe as follows, all in 1,000's (American cotton only):—

Reported. Estimated. Total. 1906-7. 1905-6. 1904-5. Europe:— 72,640 6,480 86,374 7,633 4,450 Japan, Mex., &c., about:— 250 275 U.S. North and South:— 4,889 5,095 Canada:— 149

Total:— 12,921 12,570

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PENS.

The above calculation of 3,451,000 of the British consumption indicated by the census is probably too large, as many of the unreported spindles are no doubt working upon Egyptian cotton, and here are spinners at hand of differentiating them. Messrs. Neill therefore feel that it is unnecessary to change their estimate of 3,900,000 bales for Great Britain. Their Continental and other figures are quite strikingly confirmed, and they think 12,150,000 for the total consumption still successfully holds the field.

As to mill stocks, the spinners' census showed a total on 31st August, 1907, of 2,018,000. This included for American and Japan 1,064,000, leaving for Europe 1,019,000 on 75,860,000 spindles. This upon the full number (86,371,000) would indicate European stocks of American cotton on 31st August 1,214,000 compared with the estimate of 10th September 1,185,000, a net variation of only 29,000 bales. The current ideas of mill stocks in America have been thrown into confusion by a recent publication from the Census Bureau and mail details must be awaited before going further into that part of the subject. Mr. Hester estimates the Northern mill stocks at 376,000 bales (Messrs. Neill think 389,000).

As to the stock, the trade has been suffering from the hot and cold fits which must be its lot in these days when redundant official reports succeed each other at intervals as frequent as to leave no time for consideration between the effect of one and the anticipation of the next. If these reports were trustworthy, the untrustworthiness they cause would be enormous, but influenced as they are believed to be by pecuniary, speculative and even political considerations, they have become more of a nuisance than benefit. For the present season, Messrs. Neill have decided upon the following as a reasonable estimate of the actual:

1907. 1906. 1905. Atlantic States:— 13,900,000 12,664,000 Gulf & Texas and I.T.:— 8,750,000 9,395,000

23,250,000 22,059,000 Tax and Ind. Duty:— 10,750,000 9,990,000

Total:— 34,000,000 32,049,000

EGYPTIAN PRINCE IN U.S.A.

The Egyptian Prince is arousing huge interest in America. The "Philadelphia Public Ledger" of the 6th ult. says:— "Full of enthusiasm for Philadelphia, Prince Fawasil of Egypt spent yesterday night listening. His nervous vitality, inherited from his Bedouin ancestors, seemed to steel him against fatigue, and he saw more in one day than most Philadelphians see in a year."

Small of stature with mobile features and the wide dark eyes, he is the true type of Egyptian. His education in London and Paris enables him to speak French and English with equal fluency, and his immaculate dress betrays no suggestion of the East: they were of the West.

"I am amazed," the Prince said, "to find that the interest of those I meet lies in my opinion of your American society. They are indeed well worth speaking of. Never have I seen so many types, each so perfect in its way."

"But I have said all this before. I am full of admiration, too, for your great department of science. They would be impossible in my land, where each merchant distrusts all others, but I can readily see their convenience."

STUDENT OF SOCIOLOGY. The Prince has travelled in America before and has been South and West in his visits. He is a close friend of Henry Clow, the banker, with whom he spent several weeks in New York before coming to this city, and who was his host at a luncheon at the Lawyers' Club in New York and also at the Stock Exchange.

The Prince is a student of sociology, politics and economics, and he admires without reserve the democratic condition in the United States. "If my country," he said last night, "were to have no independence and we grew more and more under the domination of the English. Yet it is truly the most wonderful country in the world. Unless you have been to Egypt you cannot understand the fascination of the whole country and of the desert. The 'Garden of Allah,' I think one of your writers calls it. The Arabs are a strange race. They are slow to anger but quick to strike. If injured, it is difficult for them to get free under their quiet exterior, but, so far as I know, the religious difficulties we are now having have not roused any lasting trouble among the race as a whole."

LEAVES FOR ATLANTIC CITY. The Prince left last night for Atlantic City. "I hear it is a very gay place," he said with a smile. "And while I have seen many places so called I am anxious to see one typically American. I will leave about 10 o'clock to-day for the growth and treatment of cotton. In Egypt I have great cotton plantations and I am therefore interested in the industry. It is really for that that I am here, and not, believe me, for a rich visit. How could one choose away among so many charming women?"

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ALEXANDRIA

KHARTOUM

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